



Australian Bureau of Statistics

6209.0 - Labour Mobility, Australia, February 2013

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Summary

Summary of Findings

NOTE: This is the final issue of 6209.0 - Labour Mobility, Australia, February 2013. This information is now available in Participation, Job Search and Mobility (cat. no. 6226.0)

More information regarding changes to the supplementary survey programme can be found in Information paper: Outcomes of the Labour Household Surveys Content Review, 2012 (cat. no. 6107.0), or contact labourforce@abs.gov.au

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

OVERVIEW

The Labour Mobility Survey found an estimated 12.5 million people aged 15 years and over had worked at some time during the year ending February 2013. Of these, 92% were employed at February 2013, 3% were unemployed and a further 5% were not in the labour force (Table 10).

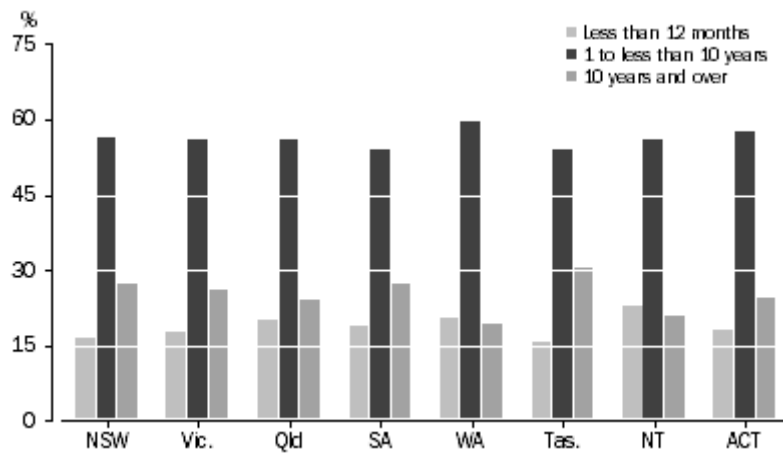
PEOPLE WORKING AT FEBRUARY 2013

There were 11.5 million people aged 15 years and over who were working at February 2013. Of these, 9% (1.1 million people) had changed their employer/business in the last 12 months (Table 1).

Duration with employer/business

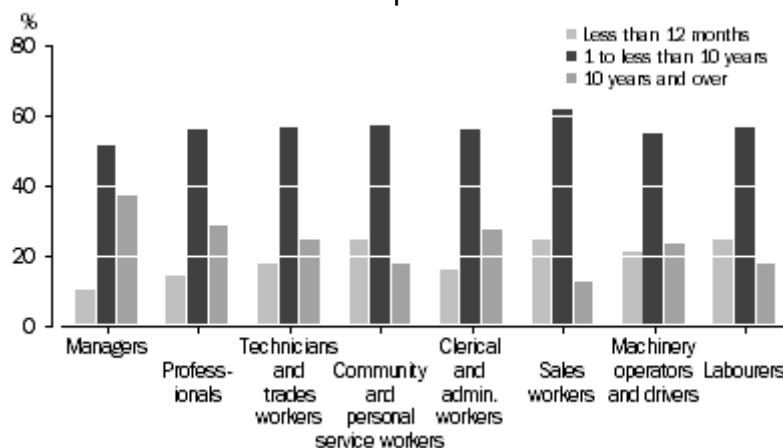
There were 2.1 million people working at February 2013 who had worked for their employer/business for less than 12 months. This included 1.1 million people who had changed employer/business and a further 1 million who had not changed their employer because they either were not working 12 months ago, or they were multiple jobholders, temporary or seasonal workers who worked for less than 12 months during the year in their current main job and did not change their employer/business. There were 9.4 million people who had been working for the same employer/business for one year or more (Table 1).

Persons working at February 2013, Duration with current employer/business-By State or territory of usual residence



The Northern Territory, Western Australia and Queensland had the highest proportions of people who had worked for their current employer/business for less than 12 months (23%, 21% and 20%, respectively). Tasmania had the highest proportion of people who had worked for their current employer/business long-term, with 30% having worked for their employer for 10 years or more, and 14% having worked for their current employer/business for 20 years or more (Table 2). Men in Western Australia and the Northern Territory (both 21%), and women in Western Australia (18%) were least likely to have worked for their current employer/business for 10 years or more (Table 2).

Persons working at February 2013, Duration with current employer/business-By occupation



Of those working at February 2013, the following occupation groups had the highest proportion of people who had worked with their current employer/business for 10 years or more:

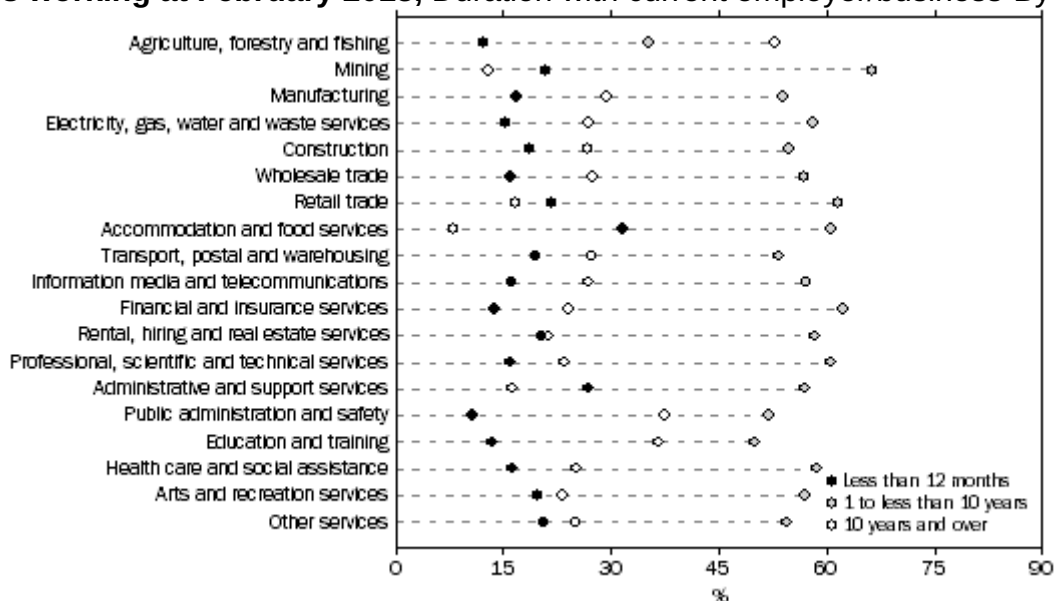
- Managers (38%);
- Professionals (29%); and
- Clerical and administrative workers (28%) (Table 4).

People working in these occupations were also least likely to have worked for their current employer/business for less than 12 months. Occupation groups with the highest proportion of people who had worked with their current employer/business for less than 12 months were:

- Sales workers; Labourers; and Community and personal service workers (all 25%); and

- Machinery operators and drivers (21%) (Table 4).

Persons working at February 2013, Duration with current employer/business-By industry



There were 2.9 million people who were working at February 2013 who had been with their current employer/business for 10 years or more. This represented 27% of men and 23% of women who were working at February 2013. The industry Divisions with the highest proportion of people who had been with their current employer/business for 10 years or more were:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing (53%);
- Public administration and safety (37%); and
- Education and training (37%) (Table 5).

In contrast, the industries with the highest proportion of people who had been with their employer for less than 12 months were Accommodation and food services (32%); and Administrative and support services (27%).

Working at February 2013 and have been with current employer/business for less than 12 months

The 2.1 million people working at February 2013 who had worked for their current employer/business for less than 12 months, were more likely to be:

- younger, 62% were aged 15-34 years (compared to 39% for all persons working at February 2013) (Table 7);
- employed as Labourers (14% compared to 10%) (Table 6);
- working in Accommodation and food services (12% compared to 7%) (Table 6);
- usually working 1-19 hours per week (22% compared to 14%) (Table 6); and
- not holding a non-school qualification (42% compared to 37%) (Table 7).

Of the 2.1 million people working at February 2013 who had worked for their current employer/business for less than 12 months, 1.1 million people changed employer/business in the last 12 months. In addition to changing their employer/business:

- 57% had also changed industry Division;
- 43% had changed Major occupation group;
- 72% had changed usual hours worked (Table 3).

Working at February 2013 and have worked for their current employer/business for one year or more

There were 9.4 million people working at February 2013 who had been with their main employer/business for one year or more. The majority of this group (70%) usually worked 35 or more hours per week. Over a third had not completed a non-school qualification (35%), but two-fifths had completed either a Bachelor Degree (21%) or a Certificate III or VI (19%) as their highest non-school qualification (Tables 6 and 7). The occupations with the highest proportion of people who had worked for their employer/business for one year or more were Managers (89%); and Professionals (86%), while the industries with the highest proportion were Public administration and safety (89%); and Agriculture, forestry and fishing (88%).

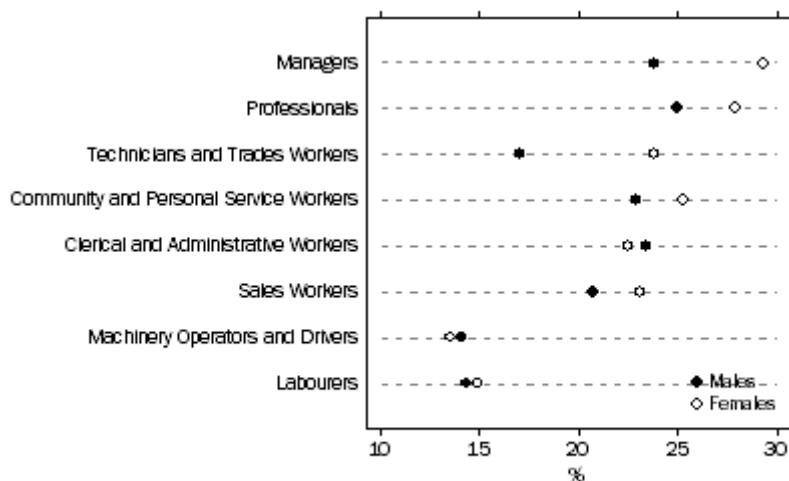
Of those people working at February 2013, who had worked for their current employer/business for one year or more, 7.6 million (81%) were employees excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs), and of these, over four fifths (82%) had paid leave entitlements. This compares with those who had been with their employer for less than 12 months who were more likely to be employees (92%), but they were less likely to have leave entitlements (55%). There were 1.8 million owner managers and contributing family workers, who at February 2013, had been working in their business for one year or more. Of these, 66% were men (Table 6).

Employees excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) who had a change in work

Of the 7.6 million employees excluding OMIEs working at February 2013, who had worked for their current employer for one year or more, 52% were men and 48% were women. Almost one quarter (22%) of these people had experienced some change in work in the last 12 months (Table 6), with 2% changing Major occupation group, 11% changing their usual hours worked, and 14% being promoted and/or transferred (Table 3).

For men, the age group with the highest proportion of employees who reported a change in work were those aged 20-24 years (28%), while for women it was those aged 25-34 years (31%) (Table 7).

Employees (a) working at February 2013 who had worked for their current employer for one year or more, Proportion who had some change in work-By occupation

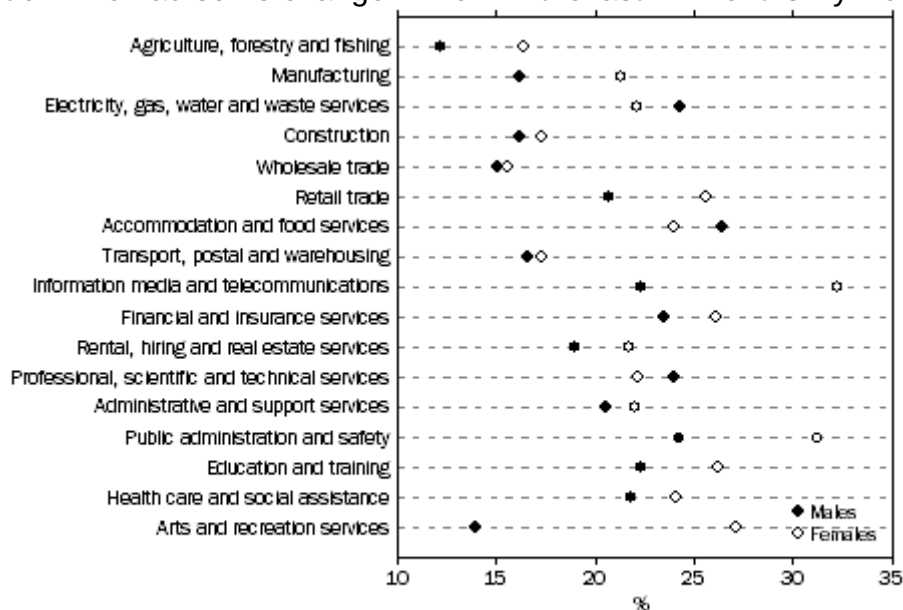


(a) Excludes owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) and contributing family workers.

The most common occupation groups who had worked for their employer for 12 months or more reporting a change in work were Professionals (25% for men and 28% for women), and Managers (24% for men and 29% for women) (Table 6). The occupation groups with the lowest proportion of employees excluding OMIEs who reported a change in work were Machinery operators and drivers (14% for both men and women); and Labourers (14% for men and 15% for women).

For men, of the industry Divisions that could be reported (see chart below), the highest proportion of employees excluding OMIEs who had some change in work in the last 12 months was Accommodation and food services (26%), while for women the highest proportion of employees with some change in work were in the Information media and telecommunications (32%); and Public administration and safety (31%) industry Divisions. Male employees working in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing; and Arts and recreation services industries were least likely to report a change in work in the last 12 months (12% and 14%, respectively). The industry Divisions with the lowest proportion of women reporting some change in work were Wholesale trade; and Agriculture, forestry and fishing (both 16%).

**Employees (a) who had worked for their current employer for one year or more,
Proportion who had some change in work in the last 12 months-By industry(b)**



(a) Excludes owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs) and contributing family workers.

(b) Mining and Other services not shown due to data not available for publication.

PEOPLE WHO CEASED A JOB DURING THE YEAR

Approximately 2 million people ceased a job during the 12 months to February 2013. This represented 16% of those who worked at some time during the year. Six in 10 of these people (61%) left their last job for voluntary reasons, and the remaining 39% left their last job involuntarily (Table 11).

Persons who ceased a job during the year, Number, and proportion of those who worked at some time during the year-By sex - February 2008 to February 2013

	2008		2010		2012		2013	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Males	1 029.3	16.8	930.3	14.7	1 091.0	16.5	1 044.6	15.6
Females	1 020.5	19.6	922.8	17.0	1 048.3	18.4	976.2	16.9
Persons	2 049.8	18.1	1 853.1	15.7	2 139.4	17.4	2 020.9	16.2

The proportion of people who had ceased a job during the year to February 2013 had decreased one percentage point from 2012.

Of those people who voluntarily left a job during the year, 32% had been working in that job for less than 12 months. For these people, the most common reason for ceasing their job was unsatisfactory work conditions (31% for both men and women). In addition, 31% of men also left to obtain a better job or conditions. For people whose previous job duration was one year or more, the most common reason for leaving was to obtain a better job or conditions, or wanted a change (34%). A further 25% left to retire, start a new business or other reasons. This pattern was less pronounced for females, who were also likely to leave a job for family reasons (27%), compared to males who were less likely to leave for family reasons (10%). Of those people whose previous job duration was 10 years or over, the most common reason for ceasing that job was to retire, start a new business, or other reasons (60%) (Table 11).

Almost half (47%) of people who involuntarily left a job during the year had been working in that job for less than 12 months, with their most common reason for leaving being that the job was temporary or seasonal (58%). People who involuntarily left a job that they had been working in for one year or more were most likely to have left that job due to being retrenched or their employer going out of business (56%) (Table 11).

Over half of the people who ceased a job in the last 12 months were working at February 2013 (52%) (Table 12).

Conceptual Framework

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

LABOUR MOBILITY

The following diagram illustrates the conceptual framework for the 2013 Labour Mobility Survey and presents the size of each group at February 2013.

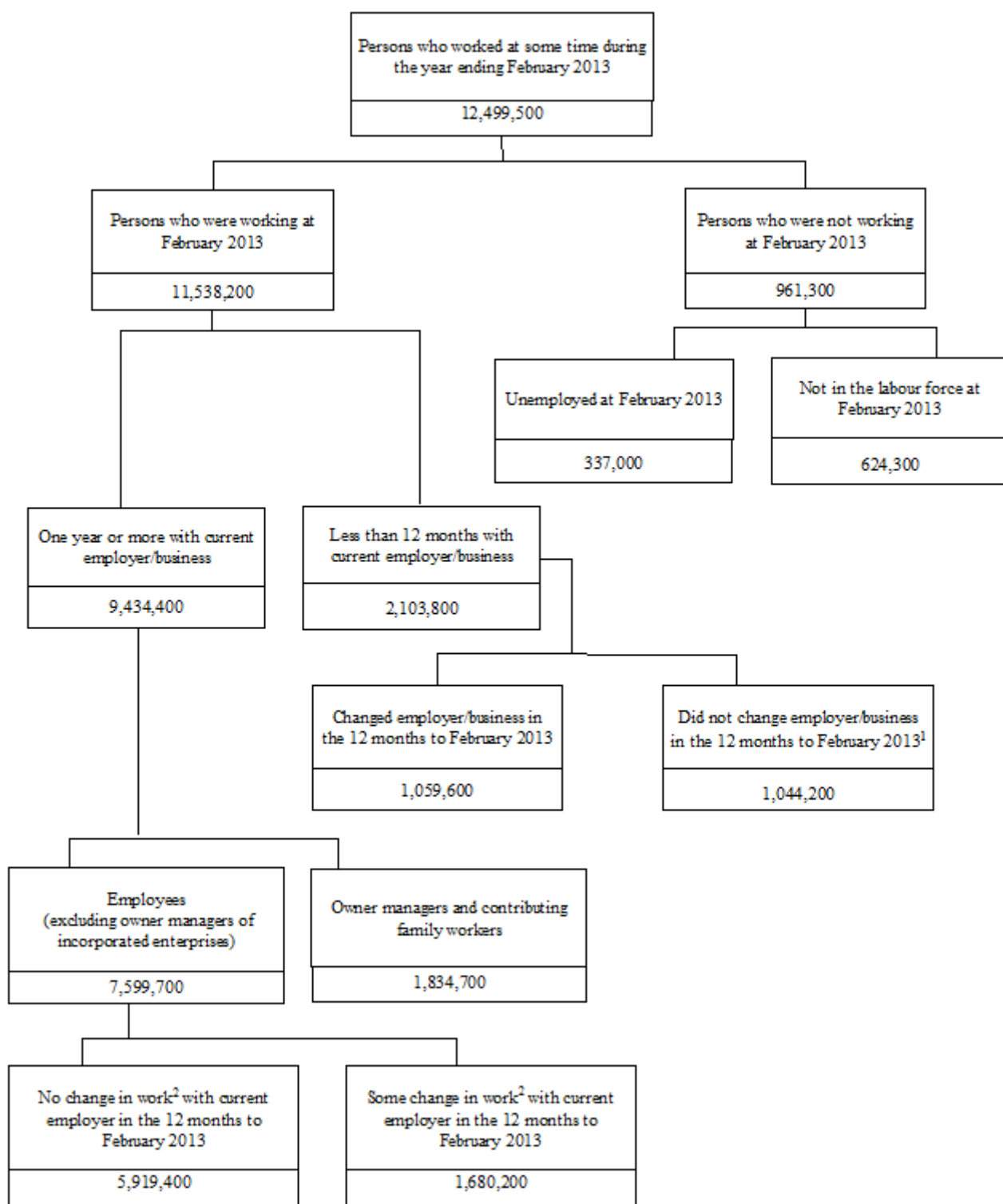
The framework only includes those persons aged 15 years and over who worked at some time during the year ended February. These people were classified according to the duration of their employment with their employer/business at February 2013 into two key groups:

- those who had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months;
- those who had been with their current employer/business for one year or more.

People who worked at February 2013, who had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months, were asked whether they had changed their employer/business in the previous 12 months. Those who had changed employer/business were then asked if they had changed their occupation, industry, usual hours worked, or employment type, between their last and current employer/business.

Of those people who had worked for their current employer/business for one year or more, those who were employees excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises were asked whether they had been promoted, transferred to a different position, changed occupation, or changed usual hours worked in the 12 months to February 2013. Employees excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises who reported any of these changes, were considered to have had some change in work in the 12 months to February 2013.

Information was also collected from people who were not working at February 2013 who ceased a job in the previous 12 months.



END NOTES

1. Includes 50,100 multiple jobholders and 29,900 temporary/seasonal workers who worked at February 2012 and February 2013, but worked for less than the 12 months in their current main job, and did not change employer/business.

2. Either promoted, transferred to a different position, changed usual hours worked or changed occupation. Refer to the glossary definition 'Change in work' for further information.

Main Features

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents information about people aged 15 years and over who, within the 12 months to February 2013, either had a change of employer/business in their main job, or had some change in work with their current employer/business, for whom they had worked for one year or more. Limited comparison with previous results is also provided.

The statistics in this publication were compiled from the Labour Mobility Survey, conducted throughout Australia in February 2013 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS).

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

A new table has been added to this issue (Table 2) presenting information on duration with employer/business and change in employer/business by state or territory of usual residence, for people who were working at February 2013. All other table numbers have changed as a result.

In February 2013 the Labour Mobility Survey was conducted on six-eighths of the Labour Force Survey sample rather than seven-eighths, due to a trial of on-line electronic data collection. For more information see paragraph 10 of the [Explanatory Notes](#).

Revision of 2010 and 2012 data

The weighting process for the 2010 and 2012 Labour Mobility Surveys has been updated. Table 1 presents key revised estimates. Information about the impact of the updated weights can be found in [Appendix 1](#). On 30 August 2013 spreadsheets with the 2010 and 2012 estimates will be attached to this 2013 edition of the publication.

ROUNDING

As estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Labour Supplementary Survey Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206, email <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>.

About this Release

Provides information about people aged 15 years and over who had worked at some time during the year ending February. Details of changes in jobs between employers/businesses for up to three jobs, and for those people, who have been with their employer/business for the last 12 months, the changes in their job including promotion, transfer, changes in occupation and usual hours worked. Estimates can be cross-classified by demographics such as state, sex, age, marital status and country of birth, as well as labour force characteristics.

Note: The 2013 release will contain revised 2010 and 2012 data. A different weighting method was used in 2010 and 2012, and as a result 2010 and 2012 data has been revised to allow comparison over time.

History of Changes

This document was added or updated on 30/08/2013.

REVISION OF 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 AND 2013 DATA

19/09/2014 - Data presented in the Labour Mobility publications regarding Main reasons for ceasing last job has been revised. This change effects the categories Voluntary Reasons for ceasing last job - Retired, new business or other reasons and Involuntary reasons - Retrenched, employer went out of business.

The revised data effects:

- Table 10 in 2010 and 2012; and
- Table 11 in 2013.

The revised data can be found in spreadsheets attached to the Labour Mobility, Australia, February 2013 (cat. no. 6209.0) - these spreadsheets should be used rather than the data presented in the 2010, 2012 and 2013 publication and associated spreadsheets.

REVISION OF 2012 DATA

30/08/13 - The weighting process for the 2012 Labour Mobility Survey has been updated. Key revised estimates can be found in Table 1 of Labour Mobility, Australia, February 2013 (cat. no. 6209.0). Information about the impact of the updated weights can be found in Appendix 1 of Labour Mobility, Australia, February 2013 (cat. no. 6209.0).

From 30 August 2013 spreadsheets with the revised 2012 estimates will be attached to Labour Mobility, Australia, February 2013 (cat. no. 6209.0) - these spreadsheets should be used rather than the tables presented in the 2012 PDF.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 The statistics in this publication were compiled from data collected in the Labour Mobility Survey, conducted throughout Australia in February 2013 as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). Respondents to the LFS who fell within the scope of the supplementary survey were asked further questions.

2 Information about survey design, scope, coverage and population benchmarks relevant to the monthly LFS, which also applies to supplementary surveys, can be found in the publication **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0).

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

3 The conceptual framework used in Australia's LFS aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling these estimates, are presented in **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

SCOPE

4 The scope of the LFS is restricted to persons aged 15 years and over and excludes the following people:

- members of the permanent defence forces;
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from the Census and estimated population counts;
- overseas residents in Australia; and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants).

5 Students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities), and inmates of prisons are excluded from all supplementary surveys.

6 This supplementary survey was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded persons living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in very remote parts of Australia.

7 In addition, visitors to private dwellings and people who last worked more than one year ago are excluded from the estimates.

COVERAGE

8 The estimates in this publication are based on persons covered by the survey in February 2013. In the LFS, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is

associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection in the survey. See **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) for more details.

SAMPLE SIZE

9 Supplementary surveys are not always conducted on the full LFS sample. Since August 1994 the sample for supplementary surveys has been restricted to no more than seven-eighths of the LFS sample.

10 The February 2013 Labour Mobility Survey was collected from six-eighths of the LFS sample. In December 2012, the ABS commenced a trial of on-line electronic data collection. Respondents in one LFS rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) were offered the option of completing their labour force survey questionnaire on-line instead of a face-to-face or telephone interview. This group was not offered the Labour Mobility Survey. For more information on the trial of on-line electronic data collection see the Explanatory Notes in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) and the article in the April 2013 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0). As a result of the smaller sample, the standard errors for the February 2013 Labour Mobility Survey will be greater than for previous cycles. See the **Technical Note** for the standard errors.

11 The sample for Labour Mobility is a subsample of 37,003 private dwelling households and special dwelling units included in the ABS monthly LFS in February 2013. The final sample on which estimates are based is composed of 27,642 people who were aged 15 years and over who had worked at some time during the year ending February 2013.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

12 Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors:

- Sampling error is the difference between the published estimate and the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. For more information see the Technical Note.
- Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and effective processing procedures.

SEASONAL FACTORS

13 The estimates are based on information collected in the survey month (February) and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other months of the year.

CLASSIFICATIONS USED

14 Country of birth data are classified according to the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition** (cat. no. 1269.0).

15 Occupation data are classified according to the **ANZSCO - Australian and New**

Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Revision 1, 2009 (cat. no. 1220.0).

16 Industry data are classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (Revision 1.0)** (cat. no. 1292.0).

17 Educational attainment data are classified according to **Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)** (cat. no. 1272.0). See Appendix 2 for further information.

COMPARABILITY OF TIME SERIES

18 The Labour Force Survey estimates, and estimates from the supplementary surveys, are calculated in such a way as to sum to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are based on Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data. Generally, revisions are made to population benchmarks for the LFS following the final rebasing of population estimates to the latest five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, or when the need arises.

19 From February 2009 Labour Force Estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were applied to the LFS population benchmarks in the July 2010, November 2012 and April 2013 issues to take into account the latest available population estimates. The latest revision presented in the April 2013 issue is reflected in the estimates presented in this publication.

20 Changes to the LFS population benchmarks impact primarily on the magnitude of the Labour Force Survey estimates (i.e. employment and unemployment) that are directly related to the underlying size of the population. For more details on population benchmarks, see the Explanatory Notes in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0), and for details about the revisions made, see the article in the April 2013 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0) and the article in the November 2012 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0). These revisions have not been applied to previous Labour Mobility Surveys.

21 The scope of the Labour Mobility Survey was expanded from February 2006 to include all people aged 15 years and over.

22 In 2008, the introduction of ANZSCO First Edition and ANZSIC 2006 meant that data relating to change in occupation and industry are not comparable with previous years. Users need to exercise care when comparing these estimates with publications prior to February 2008.

23 From 2008 onwards, the previous data item 23, 'Whether changed occupation group (with current employer for one year or more)' has been derived and output based on change at Major and Minor occupation levels. In previous years, this was derived and output based on change at any level. The following table compares estimates for data items 23a and 23b with how data item 23 was derived in 2006.

Employees (excluding OMIEs) who had been with their current employer for one year or more, Whether changed occupation group - comparison of 2008 and 2006 methods

2008 data item 23A Major level	2008 data item 23B Minor level	2008 using the 2006 method (any level)
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	'000	'000	'000
Whether changed occupation group (with current employer for one year or more)			
Same occupation	6 174.8	6 102.7	5 990.1
Changed occupation	182.2	254.3	366.9
Total	6 357.1	6 357.1	6 357.1

24 Prior to 2008, other data items relating to change in occupation and change in industry were only derived and output based on change in Major occupation group and change in industry Division. From 2008 onwards, data items are available for change in Major occupation group, change in Minor occupation group, change in industry Division and change in industry Subdivision.

25 From 2009, the survey included people in very remote areas of Australia except for people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in very remote parts of Australia.

COMPARABILITY WITH MONTHLY LFS STATISTICS

26 Due to differences in the scope and sample size of this supplementary survey and that of the monthly LFS, the estimation procedure may lead to some small variations between labour force estimates from this survey and those from the LFS.

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

27 Similar surveys were conducted in November 1972, February 1975, February 1976, annually from February 1979 to February 1992 and biennially from February 1994 to February 2012. Given the delay in implementing changes to the labour household survey program, the Labour Mobility Survey was run again in February 2013.

REVISIONS TO HISTORICAL DATA

28 Historical estimates of the number and proportion of people who were mobile in the labour market for the periods 1990 to 1996 were revised in the 1998 publication. Previously published estimates for reference periods from 1990 to 1996 will still contain incorrectly derived data. If you require further information about these revisions, please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or the Labour Market Section on (02) 6252 7206.

29 Data from the 2010 and 2012 Labour Mobility Surveys have been revised after the weighting has been updated for these surveys. See [Appendix 1](#) for details of the changes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

30 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Spreadsheets

31 Tables contained in the publication are released in spreadsheet format. These tables are made available with the publication from the ABS website.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

32 Other publications which may be of interest include:

- **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0);
- **Education and Work, Australia** (cat. no 6227.0);
- **Job Search Experience, Australia** (cat. no. 6222.0);
- **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0);
- **Labour Force Experience, Australia** (cat. no. 6206.0);
- **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001);
- **Microdata: Longitudinal Labour Force, Australia, 2008-2010** (cat. no. 6602.0);
- **Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no 6220.0);
- **Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia** (cat. no. 6238.0); and
- **Underemployed Workers, Australia** (cat. no. 6265.0).

33 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the Statistics Page on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Born in Australia

Includes persons born in Australia, Norfolk Island and Australian External Territories.

Ceased a job voluntarily

People who ceased a job voluntarily, because:

- of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; or
- the job was seasonal; temporary; or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; or
- they retired, started a new business, got a better job, left for family reasons.

Ceased a job involuntarily

People who ceased a job involuntarily, because:

- they were retrenched or their business closed down because of financial difficulties; or
- the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they did not leave that job to return to studies; or
- they left their job because of their own ill health or injury.

Change in employer/business

People who were employed at February 2013 and, within the 12 months to February 2013, ceased working with one employer/business and started working with another employer/business in relation to their main job.

Change in employment type

Any change in employment type in relation to main job. See 'Employment type' for more information.

Change in industry Division

Any change between industry Divisions as classified by the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006** (cat. no. 1292.0).

Change in industry Subdivision

Any change between industry Subdivisions as classified by the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006** (cat. no. 1292.0).

Change in Major occupation group

Any change between Major occupation groups as classified by the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1, 2009** (cat. no. 1220.0).

Change in Minor occupation group

Any change between Minor occupation groups as classified by the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, (ANZSCO), First Edition, Revision 1, 2009** (cat. no. 1220.0).

Change in usual hours

Any change in the number of usual hours worked in relation to main job.

Change in work

Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) were considered to have had some change in work if they had been with their current employer for one year or more at February 2013 and reported that, in the 12 months to February 2013, they had:

- been promoted;
- transferred to a different position;
- changed usual hours worked; or
- changed occupation.

Contributing family workers

People who work without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

Current employer/business

Refers to the employer/business which the person had in the week before the interview. Where the person had more than one employer/business, the employer/business for which most hours were usually worked (their main job), was regarded as the current employer/business.

Did not change employer/business

Refers to people who were working at February 2013 and had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months, and were either:

- not working 12 months ago; or
- multiple jobholders, temporary or seasonal workers who worked for less than 12 months during the year in their current main job, and did not change their employer/business.

People who were working at February 2013 for one year or more could also be considered to have not changed employer/business, but are not included in data items in this survey.

Different employment type

See 'Change in employment type'.

Different industry

See 'Change in industry'.

Different occupation

See 'Change in occupation'.

Different usual hours worked

See 'Change in usual hours'.

Duration of last job

The period from the commencement of the last job up to the time the person ceased working in that job.

Duration with employer/business at February 2013

The period between the commencement with the current employer/business and the week before the interview.

Employed

People aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employees

People who:

- worked for a public or private employer; and
- received remuneration in wages or salary; or were paid a retainer fee by their employer and worked on a commission basis, or for tips, piece-rates or payment in kind; or
- operated their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

Employer/business at February 2013

See 'Current employer/business'.

Employment type

Classifies employed people according to the following categories on the basis of their main job (that is, the job in which they usually worked the most hours):

- Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises);
 - with paid leave entitlements;
 - without paid leave entitlements;
- Owner managers of incorporated enterprises;
- Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises;
- Contributing family workers.

Full-time workers in main job

Employed people who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in their main job) and others who, although usually worked less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Industry

An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that undertake similar economic

activities to produce goods and/or services. In this publication, industry refers to ANZSIC Division or Subdivision as classified according to the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006** (cat. no. 1292.0).

Last job

The last job in which employment ceased during the 12 months to February 2013.

Level of highest educational attainment

Level of highest educational attainment identifies the highest achievement a person has attained in any area of study. It is not a measurement of the relative importance of different fields of study but a ranking of qualifications and other educational attainments regardless of the particular area of study or the type of institution in which the study was undertaken. See [Appendix 2](#) for an explanation of how highest level is derived.

Level of highest non-school qualification

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Postgraduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Non-school qualifications may be attained concurrently with school qualifications.

Main English-speaking countries

The list of main English-speaking countries provided here is not an attempt to classify countries on the basis of whether or not English is the predominant or official language of each country. It is a list of the main countries from which Australia receives, or has received, significant numbers of overseas settlers who are likely to speak English. These countries comprise the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and the United States of America.

Main job

The job in which the most hours were usually worked.

Multiple jobholder

Employed people who, during the reference week, worked in more than one job. Multiple job holders exclude those who worked in more than one job due to a change in employer/business during the reference week, and those who held a second job from which they were absent during the reference week because of holidays, sickness or any other reason.

For multiple job holders, information is collected about their main job, that is, the job in which they worked the most hours.

Not employed

People who were either 'unemployed' or 'not in the labour force' as defined.

Not in the labour force

People who were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed' as defined.

Not working at February 2013

See 'Not Employed'.

Occupation

An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their title and tasks, skill level and skill specialisation which are grouped together for the purposes of classification. In this publication occupation refers to Major or Minor Group as defined by **ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Revision 1, 2009** (cat. no. 1220.0).

Owner managers

People who work in their own business, with or without employees, whether or not the business is an incorporated enterprise. Comprises owner managers of incorporated enterprises and owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises (OMIEs)

People who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (may also be known as a limited liability company). These people are classified as employees under 'status in employment'.

Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises (OMUEs)

People who operated their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession. These people are classified as employers under 'status in employment' if their business has employees, or own account workers if it does not.

Part-time workers in main job

Employed people who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in their main job) and who did so during the reference week.

Previous job

See 'Last job'.

Promoted

A permanent increase in wage or salary and an increase in responsibility or complexity of work. Temporary promotions, acting and temporary higher duties are excluded.

Reference week

The week preceding the week in which the interview was conducted.

Retrenched

People who ceased their last job because they were either:

- employees who were laid off, including no work available, made redundant, employer went out of business or dismissed; and
- self employed people whose business closed down for economic reasons, including 'went broke', liquidated, no work, or no supply or demand.

Status in employment

Employed people classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers, or contributing family workers.

Transferred

A change of position without a change in either the level of responsibility or wages or salary. Both employer-initiated and employee-initiated transfers are included.

Unemployed

People aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Usual hours worked

The number of hours usually worked.

With paid leave entitlements

The entitlement of employees (excluding OMIEs) to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave (or both) in their current job. People employed in their own business or who were contributing family workers were not asked questions about paid leave entitlements.

Without paid leave entitlements

Employees (excluding OMIEs) who were not entitled to paid holiday leave and paid sick leave, or did not know whether they were entitled to paid sick leave and paid holiday leave in their current job.

Worked at some time during the year ending February 2013

People who were either currently employed, or reported having worked for an employer or in their own business at some time during the year ending February 2013.

Working at February 2012

People who reported that they had a job or business at February 2012.

Working at February 2013

See 'Employed'.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

'000	thousand
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCED	Australian Standard Classification of Education
CURF	confidentialised unit record file
LFS	Labour Force Survey
OMIE	owner manager of incorporated enterprise
OMUE	owner manager of unincorporated enterprise
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SE	standard error

Revision of 2010 and 2012 Labour Mobility data (Appendix)

APPENDIX 1 REVISION OF 2010 AND 2012 LABOUR MOBILITY DATA

REVISION OF 2010 AND 2012 LABOUR MOBILITY DATA

During processing of 2013 data, it was found that a different weighting process had been applied in 2010 and 2012, and as a result the data for 2010 and 2012 has been revised to allow comparison over time. The revision reduced the estimates of level but had little impact on the proportions. The difference in weighting process related to the treatment of records for visitors to private dwellings, and those who, at the time of interview, had last worked more than a year ago. Revised time series data is presented in Table 1, and revised estimates for all populations by sex and state or territory of usual residence are presented in Tables 13 and 14 in the [Downloads](#) tab.

The revision primarily impacted on those populations containing unemployed people (Populations 1, 4 and 6). The key estimate of those working at some time during the year ending February (Population 1) has been revised down significantly. There was only a minor impact on the other populations, and mostly within one standard error.

Tables most affected in the 2010 and 2012 publications are Tables 6 to 9 (based on Population 1) and Table 10 (based on Population 4).

The revised 2010 and 2012 data will be published as spreadsheets attached to the 2013 Labour Mobility publication on Friday 30 August 2013.

This revision effects the 2010 and 2012 CURFs - **Microdata: Labour Force and Labour Mobility, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0.30.004). The only change will be to the Labour Mobility

Survey weights. This revision does not effect the Labour Force Survey weights.

Classification of education (Appendix)

APPENDIX 2 CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION

In 2001, the **ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ)** (cat. no. 1262.0) was replaced by the **Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)** (cat. no.1272.0). The ASCED is a national standard classification which can be applied to all sectors of the Australian education system including schools, vocational education and training and higher education. ASCED replaces a number of classifications previously used in administrative and statistical systems, including the ABSCQ. The ASCED comprises two classifications: Level of Education and Field of Education.

Level of Highest Educational Attainment can be derived from information on Highest Year of School Completed and Level of Highest Non-school Qualification. The derivation process determines which of the 'non-school' or 'school' attainments will be regarded as the highest. Usually the higher ranking attainment will be self-evident, but in some cases some Secondary Education is regarded, for the purposes of obtaining a single measure, as higher than some Certificate level attainments.

The following decision table is used to determine which of the responses to questions on Highest Year of School Completed (coded to ASCED Broad Level 6) and Level of Highest Non-school Qualification (coded to ASCED Broad Level 5) will be regarded as the highest. It is emphasised that this table was designed for the purpose of obtaining a single value for the output variable Level of Highest Educational Attainment and is not intended to convey any other order.

Decision Table: Level of Highest Educational Attainment							
ASCED LEVEL OF EDUCATION CODES	Certificate n.f.d. (500)	Certificate III or IV n.f.d. (510)	Certificate IV (511)	Certificate III (514)	Certificate I or II n.f.d. (520)	Certificate II (521)	Certificate I (524)
Secondary Education n.f.d. (600)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I
Senior Secondary Education n.f.d. (610)	Senior Secondary n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Senior Secondary n.f.d.	Senior Secondary n.f.d.	Senior Secondary n.f.d.
Year 12 (611)	Year 12	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Year 12	Year 12	Year 12
Year 11 (613)	Year 11	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Year 11	Year 11	Year 11
Junior Secondary Education n.f.d. (620)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I
Year 10 (621)	Year 10	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Year 10	Certificate II	Year 10
Year 9 (622)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I
Year 8 (623)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I
Year 7 (624)	Certificate n.f.d.	Certificate III or IV n.f.d.	Certificate IV	Certificate III	Certificate I or II n.f.d.	Certificate II	Certificate I

The decision table is used to rank the information provided in a survey about the qualifications and attainments of a single individual. It does not represent any basis for comparison between differing qualifications. For example, a person whose Highest Year of School Completed was Year 12, and whose Level of Highest Non-school Qualification was a Certificate III, would have those responses crosschecked on the decision table and would as a result have their Level of Highest Educational Attainment output as Certificate III. However, if the same person answered 'Certificate' to the highest non-school qualification question, without offering any further detail, it would be crosschecked against Year 12 on the decision table as 'Certificate not further defined'. The output would then be 'Year 12'. The decision table, therefore, does not necessarily imply that one qualification is 'higher' than the other.

Populations and data items list (Appendix)

APPENDIX 3 POPULATIONS AND DATA ITEMS LIST

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

The ABS has a range of data available on request from the Labour Mobility Survey. This section lists the data items and populations which relate to the survey. More detailed breakdowns of some data items may also be available on request.

The population(s) for a particular data item refers to the persons in the survey to whom the data item relates.

For more information about ABS data available on request, contact National Information and Referral Service in Canberra on 1300 135 070 or via email to <client.services@abs.gov.au> or contact Labour Supplementary Survey Section on (02) 6252 7206 or via email to <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>.

Population 1:

Persons who worked at some time during the year ending February 2013

Population 2:

Persons who were working at February 2013

Population 3:

Employees excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises who had worked with their current employer for one year or more

Population 4:

Persons who ceased a job during the year ending February 2013

Population 5:

Persons who ceased a job during the year ending February 2013 and were working at February 2013

Population 6:

Persons who were working at February 2012

Population 7:

Persons who were working at February 2012 and at February 2013

Population 8:

Persons who had worked with their employer/business at February 2013 for one year or more

Population 9:

Employees excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises at February 2013 with paid leave entitlements

Population 10:

Employees excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises at February 2013 without paid leave entitlements

Data Items	Populations
1 State or territory of usual residence New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory	All
2 Area of usual residence State capital city Balance of state/territory	All
3 Region of usual residence Standard labour force dissemination regions	All
4 Sex Males Females	All
5 Social marital status Married Not married	All
6 Relationship in household Family member Husband, wife or partner With dependants Without dependants Lone parent With dependants Without dependants Dependent student Non-dependent child Other family person Non-family member Lone person Not living alone Relationship not determined	All
7A Country of birth and period of arrival Born in Australia Born overseas Arrived before 1971 Arrived 1971-1980 Arrived 1981-1990 Arrived 1991-2000 Arrived 2001-2010 Arrived 2011 to date of interview	All
7B Country of birth (1) Born in Australia Born overseas Born in main English-speaking countries Born in other than main English-speaking countries Inadequately described	All
7C Country of birth (2) Born in Australia Born overseas Oceania and Antarctica North-West Europe Southern and Eastern Europe North Africa and the Middle East	All

	South-East Asia	
	North-East Asia	
	Southern and Central Asia	
	Americas	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	
	Inadequately described	
8	Age group (years)	All
	15-19	
	20-24	
	25-34	
	35-44	
	45-54	
	55-59	
	60-64	
	65 and over	
	Note: Age collected in single years	
9	Level of highest educational attainment	All
	Postgraduate Degree	
	Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate	
	Bachelor Degree	
	Advanced Diploma/Diploma	
	Certificate III/IV	
	Certificate I/II	
	Certificate not further defined	
	Year 12	
	Year 11	
	Year 10 or below	
	Level not determined	
	No educational attainment	
10A	Level of highest non-school qualification	All
	With a non-school qualification	
	Postgraduate Degree	
	Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate	
	Bachelor Degree	
	Advanced Diploma/Diploma	
	Certificate III/IV	
	Certificate I/II	
	Certificate not further defined	
	Level not determined	
	Without a non-school qualification	
10B	Highest year of school completed	All
	Year 12	
	Year 11	
	Year 10	
	Year 9	
	Year 8 or below	
	Never attended school	
10C	Highest non-school qualification and whether qualification obtained overseas or within Australia	All
	Born in Australia	
	Born overseas	
	With a non-school qualification	
	Qualification obtained overseas	
	Qualification obtained in Australia	
	Without a non-school qualification	
11	Labour force status at February 2013	All
	Employed	
	Unemployed	
	Not in the labour force	
12	Number of employers or businesses in the last 12 months	All
	None	
	One	
	Two	
	Three	
	Four or more	
13	Change in work	3,8

	Same employer for one year or more	
	Employees (excluding OMIEs) with some change in work	
	Employees (excluding OMIEs) with no change in work	
	Owner managers and contributing family workers	
14	Whether changed employer/business in the last 12 months	4,5
	Changed employer/business in the last 12 months	
	Did not change employer/business in the last 12 months	
	Currently not employed	
15	Whether working at February 2013	All
	Working	
	Not working	
16	Status in employment at February 2013	2,5,7,8
	Employees (excluding OMIEs)	
	Employers	
	Own account workers	
	Contributing family workers	
17	Full-time or part-time status at February 2013	2,3,5,7-10
	Full-time workers	
	Part-time workers	
18	Usual hours worked at February 2013	2,3,5,7-10
	Less than 1 hour/no hours	
	1-19	
	20-29	
	30-34	
	35-39	
	40	
	41-44	
	45-48	
	49 or more	
	Note: Collected in single hours	
19	Employment type at February 2013	2,3,5,7-10
	Employees (excluding OMIEs)	
	With paid leave entitlements	
	Without paid leave entitlements	
	Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	
	Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	
	Contributing family workers	
20A	Duration with current employer/business at February 2013 (1)	2,3,5,7-10
	Under 12 months	
	Under 3 months	
	3 and under 6 months	
	6 and under 12 months	
	One year or more	
	1 and under 2 years	
	2 and under 3 years	
	3 and under 5 years	
	5 and under 10 years	
	10 and under 20 years	
	20 years and over	
20B	Duration with current employer/business at February 2013 (2)	2,3,5,7-10
	Less than 12 months with current employer/business	
	One year or more with current employer/business	
21	Occupation at February 2013	2,3,5,7-10
	Managers	
	Professionals	
	Technicians and trades workers	
	Community and personal service workers	
	Clerical and administrative workers	
	Sales workers	
	Machinery operators and drivers	
	Labourers	
22	Industry at February 2013	2,3,5,7-10
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	
	Mining	
	Manufacturing	
	Electricity, gas, water and waste services	

	Construction	
	Wholesale trade	
	Retail trade	
	Accommodation and food services	
	Transport, postal and warehousing	
	Information media and telecommunications	
	Financial and insurance services	
	Rental, hiring and real estate services	
	Professional, scientific and technical services	
	Administrative and support services	
	Public administration and safety	
	Education and training	
	Health care and social assistance	
	Arts and recreation services	
	Other services	
23A	Whether changed Major occupation group (with current employer for one year or more)	3
	Same occupation	
	Changed occupation	
23B	Whether changed Minor occupation group (with current employer for one year or more)	3
	Same occupation	
	Changed occupation	
24	Previous occupation with current employer/business (with current employer for one year or more)	3
	Managers	
	Professionals	
	Technicians and trades workers	
	Community and personal service workers	
	Clerical and administrative workers	
	Sales workers	
	Machinery operators and drivers	
	Labourers	
25A	Whether changed usual hours worked with current employer/business in the last 12 months (with current employer for one year or more)	3
	Same usual hours worked	
	Changed usual hours worked	
	Changed hours still full-time	
	Changed hours still part-time	
	Full-time to part-time	
	Part-time to full-time	
	Did not know or usual hours worked varied	
25B	Whether changed usual hours worked with current employer/business in the last 12 months (with current business for one year or more)	8
	Owner managers and contributing family workers	
	Same usual hours worked	
	Changed usual hours worked	
	Changed hours still full-time	
	Changed hours still part-time	
	Full-time to part-time	
	Part-time to full-time	
	Did not know or usual hours worked varied	
	Not applicable (Employees excluding OMIEs)	
26	Previous usual hours worked with current employer/business	3,8
	Less than 1 hour/no hours	
	1-19	
	20-29	
	30-34	
	35-39	
	40	
	41-44	
	45-48	
	49 or more	
	Note: Collected in single hours	
27	Whether entitled to paid sick leave at February 2013	3,9,10
	Entitled to paid sick leave	

	Not entitled to paid sick leave	
	Did not know	
28	Whether entitled to paid holiday leave at February 2013	3,9,10
	Entitled to paid holiday leave	
	Not entitled to paid holiday leave	
	Did not know	
29	Whether had paid leave entitlements at February 2013	3,9,10
	Had paid leave entitlements	
	Did not have paid leave entitlements	
30	Whether promoted with current employer in the last 12 months	3
	Promoted	
	Not promoted	
31	Whether transferred with current employer in the last 12 months	3
	Transferred	
	Not transferred	
32	Whether promoted and/or transferred with current employer in the last 12 months	3
	Promoted and/or transferred	
	Promoted only	
	Transferred only	
	Promoted and transferred	
	Not promoted or transferred	
33	Reason for ceasing last job	4,5
	Lost a job	
	Retrenched, made redundant, employer went out of business, dismissed, no work was available	
	Job was temporary or seasonal	
	Own ill health or injury	
	Left a job	
	Unsatisfactory work conditions	
	Holiday job, returned to studies	
	To obtain better job or conditions	
	Retired	
	Family reasons	
	New business, better job, family or other reasons	
	Business closed or sold for other reasons	
34	Usual hours worked in last job	4,5
	Less than 1 hour/no hours	
	1-19	
	20-29	
	30-34	
	35-39	
	40	
	41-44	
	45-48	
	49 or more	
	Note: Collected in single hours	
35	Employment type in last job	4,5
	Employees (excluding OMIEs)	
	With paid leave entitlements	
	Without paid leave entitlements	
	Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	
	Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	
	Contributing family workers	
36	Duration of last job	4,5
	Under 12 months	
	Under 3 months	
	3 and under 6 months	
	6 and under 12 months	
	One year or more	
	1 and under 2 years	
	2 and under 3 years	
	3 and under 5 years	
	5 and under 10 years	
	10 and under 20 years	
	20 years and over	

37	When began last job	4,5
	Began last job more than one year ago	
	Began and ceased a job in the last 12 months	
38A	Whether changed Major occupation group (last to current employer/business)	5
	Same occupation	
	Changed occupation	
38B	Whether changed Minor occupation group (last to current employer/business)	5
	Same occupation	
	Changed occupation	
39A	Whether changed industry Division (last to current employer/business)	5
	Same industry	
	Changed industry	
39B	Whether changed industry Subdivision (last to current employer/business)	5
	Same industry	
	Changed industry	
40	Whether changed employment type (last to current employer/business)	5
	Same employment type	
	Changed employment type	
41	Whether changed usual hours worked (last to current employer/business)	5
	Same usual hours worked	
	Changed usual hours worked	
42	Occupation of last job	4,5
	Managers	
	Professionals	
	Technicians and trades workers	
	Community and personal service workers	
	Clerical and administrative workers	
	Sales workers	
	Machinery operators and drivers	
	Labourers	
43	Industry of last job	4,5
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	
	Mining	
	Manufacturing	
	Electricity, gas, water and waste services	
	Construction	
	Wholesale trade	
	Retail trade	
	Accommodation and food services	
	Transport, postal and warehousing	
	Information media and telecommunications	
	Financial and insurance services	
	Rental, hiring and real estate services	
	Professional, scientific and technical services	
	Administrative and support services	
	Public administration and safety	
	Education and training	
	Health care and social assistance	
	Arts and recreation services	
	Other services	
44	Whether entitled to paid sick leave in last job	4,5
	Entitled to paid sick leave	
	Not entitled to paid sick leave	
	Did not know	
	Not applicable (Owner managers and contributing family workers in last job)	
45	Whether entitled to paid holiday leave in last job	4,5
	Entitled to paid holiday leave	
	Not entitled to paid holiday leave	
	Did not know	
	Not applicable (Owner managers and contributing family workers in last job)	
46	Whether had paid leave entitlements in last job	4,5
	Had paid leave entitlements	
	Did not have paid leave entitlements	
	Not applicable (Owner managers and contributing family workers in last job)	
47	Whether working at February 2012	All
	Working	

	Not working	
48	Usual hours worked at February 2012	3,6-8
	Less than 1 hour/no hours	
	1-19	
	20-29	
	30-34	
	35-39	
	40	
	41-44	
	45-48	
	49 or more	
	Note: Collected in single hours	
49	Employment type at February 2012	3,6-8
	Employees (excluding OMIEs)	
	With paid leave entitlements	
	Without paid leave entitlements	
	Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	
	Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	
	Contributing family workers	
50A	Whether changed Major occupation group (February 2012 and February 2013)	3,7,8
	Same occupation	
	Different occupation	
50B	Whether changed Minor occupation group (February 2012 and February 2013)	3,7,8
	Same occupation	
	Different occupation	
51A	Whether changed industry Division (February 2012 and February 2013)	3,7,8
	Same industry	
	Different industry	
51B	Whether changed industry Subdivision (February 2012 and February 2013)	3,7,8
	Same industry	
	Different industry	
52	Whether changed employment type (February 2012 and February 2013)	3,7,8
	Same employment type	
	Different employment type	
53	Whether changed usual hours worked (February 2012 and February 2013)	3,7,8
	Same usual hours worked	
	Different usual hours worked	
54	Occupation at February 2012	3,6-8
	Managers	
	Professionals	
	Technicians and trades workers	
	Community and personal service workers	
	Clerical and administrative workers	
	Sales workers	
	Machinery operators and drivers	
	Labourers	
55	Industry at February 2012	3,6-8
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	
	Mining	
	Manufacturing	
	Electricity, gas, water and waste services	
	Construction	
	Wholesale trade	
	Retail trade	
	Accommodation and food services	
	Transport, postal and warehousing	
	Information media and telecommunications	
	Financial and insurance services	
	Rental, hiring and real estate services	
	Professional, scientific and technical services	
	Administrative and support services	
	Public administration and safety	
	Education and training	
	Health care and social assistance	
	Arts and recreation services	
	Other services	

56	Whether entitled to paid sick leave at February 2012	3,6-8
	Entitled to paid sick leave	
	Not entitled to paid sick leave	
	Did not know	
	Not applicable (Owner managers and contributing family workers at February 2012)	
57	Whether entitled to paid holiday leave at February 2012	3,6-8
	Entitled to paid holiday leave	
	Not entitled to paid holiday leave	
	Did not know	
	Not applicable (Owner managers and contributing family workers at February 2012)	
58	Whether has paid leave entitlements at February 2012	3,6-8
	Had paid leave entitlements	
	Did not have paid leave entitlements	
	Not applicable (Owner managers and contributing family workers at February 2012)	

Supplementary surveys (Appendix)

APPENDIX 4 SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

The Monthly Population Survey program and Multi-Purpose Household Survey program collect data on particular aspects of the labour force. The following is an historical list of labour surveys collected in these programs. Data from these surveys are available on request and can be obtained by contacting the ABS.

	cat. no.	Frequency	Latest issue
Monthly Population Supplementary Survey			
Characteristics of Recent Migrants, Australia(a)	6250.0	Irregular	November 2010
Child Employment, Australia	6211.0	Irregular	June 2006
Childhood Education and Care, Australia	4402.0	Irregular	June 2011
Education and Work, Australia	6227.0	Annual	May 2012
Employee Earnings, Benefits, and Trade Union Membership, Australia	6310.0	Annual	August 2012
Forms of Employment, Australia	6359.0	Annual	November 2012
Job Search Experience, Australia	6222.0	Annual	July 2012
Labour Force Experience, Australia	6206.0	Biennial	February 2011
Labour Mobility, Australia	6209.0	Biennial	February 2013
Locations of Work, Australia	6275.0	Irregular	November 2008
Multiple Jobholding, Australia(b)	6216.0	Irregular	August 1997
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	6220.0	Annual	September 2012
Pregnancy and Employment Transitions, Australia	4913.0	Irregular	November 2011
Underemployed Workers, Australia	6265.0	Annual	September 2012
Working Time Arrangements, Australia(c)	6342.0	Irregular	November 2012
Multi-Purpose Household Survey			
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia	6239.0	Biennial	2010-2011
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia	6238.0	Biennial	2010-2011
Work-Related Injuries, Australia	6324.0	Irregular	2009-2010

- (a) This product replaces the publication Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia (cat. no. 6250.0).
- (b) Latest data available on request July 2001 or see Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation, Australia, Apr to Jul 2007 (Re-issue) (cat. no. 6361.0).
- (c) This product replaces the publication Working Arrangements, Australia (cat. no. 6342.0).

Quality Declaration - Summary

QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

RELEVANCE

The Labour Mobility Survey provides detailed information about people aged 15 years and over who, within the 12 months to February of the reference year, either had a change of employer/business in their main job, or had some change in work with their current employer/business, for whom they had worked for one year or more. While the scope of the survey includes people aged 15 years and over who were working at some time in the 12 months to February 2013, much of the data focuses on people who were working at February 2013.

The survey is the only source of data on labour force mobility over a twelve month period and is a major source of data for analysing the dynamic nature of the labour force.

Information is collected on whether a person has had a change in employer/business or a change in work in the past 12 months. The types of change collected include change in occupation (Major occupation group, Minor occupation group), change in industry (industry Division, industry Subdivision), [change in](#) employment type, change in usual hours worked, and whether promoted and/or transferred. Other data collected includes reasons for ceasing last job, whether had paid leave entitlements and demographic characteristics.

TIMELINESS

The Labour Mobility Survey was conducted biennially during February from 1992 to 2012, as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. It was conducted again in February 2013. Results from this survey are released in the publication, Labour Mobility, Australia (cat. no. 6209.0).

ACCURACY

Estimates from the Labour Mobility Survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the size of the sampling error affecting an estimate, i.e. the error introduced by basing estimates on a sample of the population rather

than the full population. Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data.

The Labour Mobility Survey was designed primarily to provide estimates at the Australia level. Broad estimates are available for state and capital city/balance, though users should exercise caution when using estimates at this level because of the presence of high sampling errors. RSEs for all estimates in the publication are available in the Technical Note.

In 2008 only, the RSEs for the estimates were published in 'direct' form and were released in spreadsheet format as an attachment to Labour Mobility, Australia (cat. no. 6209.0). For all other editions of the Labour Mobility Survey including the current edition, a statistical model has been produced which relates the size of estimates to their corresponding RSEs, and this information is displayed via a 'standard errors of estimates' table provided in the Data Quality (Technical Note).

The February 2013 Labour Mobility Survey was collected from six-eighths of the LFS sample. In December 2012, the ABS commenced a trial of on-line electronic data collection. Respondents in one LFS rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) were offered the option of completing their labour force survey questionnaire on-line instead of a face-to-face or telephone interview. This group was not offered the Labour Mobility Survey. For more information on the trial of on-line electronic data collection see the Explanatory Notes in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) and the article in the April 2013 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0). As a result of the smaller sample, the standard errors for the February 2013 Labour Mobility Survey will be greater than for previous cycles. See the Technical Note for the standard errors.

COHERENCE

The survey is the only source of data on labour force mobility over a twelve month period and is a major source of data for analysing the dynamic nature of the labour force.

The conceptual framework used for this survey is described in Chapter 21.7 of Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001). The statistics in this survey are comparable with other labour statistics produced by the ABS.

The ABS conducted the first Labour Mobility Survey in November 1972. From February 1992 to February 2012 the survey has been conducted biennially. Given the delay in implementing changes to the labour household survey program, the Labour Mobility Survey was conducted again in February 2013. For more information see Outcomes of the Labour Household Surveys Content Review, 2012 (cat. no. 6107.0).

The weighting process for the 2010 and 2012 Labour Mobility Surveys have been updated and the data has been revised. Information about the updated weights can be found in Labour Mobility, Australia 2013 Appendix 1. On 30 August 2013 spreadsheets with the 2010 and 2012 estimates will be attached to this 2013 edition of the publication.

Other changes made to Labour Mobility Survey over time include:

- revision of population benchmarks
- changes in the scope of the survey
- revisions made in 2006 and 2008
- new occupation and industry classifications implemented in 2008.

For more information on changes to the survey see Chapter 21.7 of Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) or the Explanatory Notes of the publication, Labour Mobility, Australia (cat. no. 6209.0).

INTERPRETABILITY

The Labour Mobility publication contains tables with footnoted data and a Summary of Findings to aid interpretation of the results of the survey. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical Note and a Glossary are also included providing information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Further commentary is often available through articles and data published in other ABS products, including:

- Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0) - refer to the 'Articles and Analysis' chapter for articles.
- Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)
- Year Book, Australia (cat. no. 1301.0) - refer to the 'Labour' chapter.

ACCESSIBILITY

Labour Mobility, Australia (cat. no. 6209.0) is released electronically via the ABS website as a PDF publication and spreadsheets. Additional data may be available on request (subject to data quality). For a list of data items available see Appendix 3 of the publication. Note that detailed data can be subject to high relative standard errors, and in some cases, may result in data being confidentialised.

A Basic Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) was released for the 2006 Labour Mobility Survey. For 2008, 2010 and 2012 both a Basic and Expanded CURF are available for the Labour Mobility Survey. See Microdata: Labour Force and Labour Mobility, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0.30.004) for more information. The revision to the weights for 2010 and 2012 (see Appendix 1 for more information) effects the 2010 and 2012 CURFs as published in Microdata: Labour Force and Labour Mobility, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0.30.004). The only change to the CURFS is to the Labour Mobility Survey weights. This revision does not effect the Labour Force Survey weights. A CURF will not be produced for the 2013 survey.

For further information about these or related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Centre on 1300 135 070 or the Labour Market Statistics section in Canberra on (02) 6252 7206, or via email to <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>.

Quality Declaration - Relevance

Changed employer/business

People who were employed at February 2013 and, within the 12 months to February 2013, ceased working with one employer/business and started working with another employer/business in relation to their main job.

Change in work

Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises) were considered to have had some change in work if they had been with their current employer for one year or more at February 2013 and, in the 12 months to February 2013, had:

- been promoted;
- transferred to a different position;
- changed usual hours worked; or
- changed occupation.

Change in Major occupation group

Any change between Major occupation groups as classified by ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (cat. no. 1220.0).

Change in Minor occupation group

Any change between Minor occupation groups as classified by ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (cat. no. 1220.0).

Change in industry Division

Any change between industry Divisions as classified by the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) (cat. no. 1292.0).

Change in industry Subdivision

Any change between industry Subdivisions as classified by the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) (cat. no. 1292.0).

Change in employment type

Any change in employment type in relation to main job. For example, a change from employee to an owner manager.

Did not change employer/business

Refers to people who were working at February 2013 and had been with their current employer/business for less than 12 months, and were either:

- not working 12 months ago; or
- multiple job holders, temporary or seasonal workers who worked for less than 12 months during the year in their current main job and did not change their employer/business.

Employment type

Classifies employed people according to the following categories on the basis of their main job:

- Employees (excluding owner managers of incorporated enterprises);
- with paid leave entitlements;
- without paid leave entitlements;
- Owner managers of incorporated enterprises;
- Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises;
- Contributing family workers

- changed occupation.

Promotion

A permanent increase in wage or salary and an increase in responsibility or complexity of work. Temporary promotions, acting and temporary higher duties are excluded.

Transfer

A change of position without a change in either the level of responsibility or wages or salary. Both employer-initiated and employee-initiated transfers are included.

Quality Declaration - Accuracy

Use of directly calculated RSEs

The 2008 edition of Labour Mobility Survey published RSEs in 'direct' form, that is estimates were calculated for each separate estimate and published individually using the Jackknife method of variance estimation.

For all other editions of the Labour Mobility Survey including the current edition, a statistical model has been produced which relates the size of estimates to their corresponding RSEs, and this information is displayed via a 'standard errors of estimates' table.

Quality Declaration - Coherence

Key changes made to Labour Mobility Survey include:

Revision of 2010 and 2012 Labour Mobility Data

During processing of 2013 data, it was found that a different weighting process had been applied in 2010 and 2012, and as a result the data for 2010 and 2012 has been revised to allow comparison over time. The revision reduced the estimates of level but had little impact on the proportions. The difference in weighting process related to the treatment of records for visitors to private dwellings, and those who, at the time of interview, had last worked more than a year ago. The revision primarily impacted on those populations containing unemployed people (Populations 1, 4 and 6). The key estimate of those working at some time during the year ending February (Population 1) has been revised down significantly. There was only a minor impact on the other populations, and mostly within one standard error.

Tables most affected in the 2010 and 2012 publications are Tables 6 to 9 (based on Population 1) and Table 10 (based on Population 4).

The revised 2010 and 2012 data will be published as spreadsheets attached to the 2013 Labour Mobility publication on Friday 30 August 2013.

This revision effects the 2010 and 2012 CURFs – Microdata: Labour Force and Labour

Mobility, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0.30.004). The only change will be to the Labour Mobility Survey weights. This revision does not effect the Labour Force Survey weights.

Revision of population benchmarks

Revisions are made to population benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) following the final rebasing of population estimates to the latest five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, or when the need arises. From February 2009 labour force estimates have been compiled during population benchmarks based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were applied to population benchmarks in July 2010, November 2012 and April 2013 issues, to take into account the latest available population estimates in the LFS to take into account the Census of Population and Housing. The latest revision presented in the April 2013 issue is reflected in the estimates presented in the 2013 Labour Mobility publication.

These revisions do not involve any changes to the data collected in the Labour Force Survey. Changes to the LFS population benchmarks impact primarily on the magnitude of the labour force estimates (i.e. employment and unemployment) that are directly related to the underlying size of the population. For more details on population benchmarks, see the Explanatory Notes in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0), and for details about revisions made, see the article in the April 2013 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) and the article in the November 2012 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0). These revisions have not been applied to previous Labour Mobility Surveys.

Changes in the scope of the survey

The scope of surveys run prior to February 1990 included persons aged 15 years and over. From February 1990 to February 2005 the survey scope excluded all persons aged 70 years and over. The scope was expanded to 15 years and over again in February 2006. Direct comparisons should only be made where the populations are the same.

Prior to 1997, people living in remote and sparsely settled parts of Australia were included in the survey, From 1997 people living in these areas were excluded.

From 2009, the survey included people in very remote areas of Australia except for people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in very remote parts of Australia.

Revisions made in 2006 and 2008

New data items were introduced from the 2006 survey to provide information on people who had worked with their current employer/business for one year or more, and had changes in the work undertaken with their current employer/business in the last 12 months. These data items included 'Whether promoted or transferred', 'Whether changed usual hours worked' and 'Whether changed occupation'.

Prior to 2006, changes in locality were included as a job change. From 2006, data items that referred to locality, were no longer collected.

From 2008, occupation data are classified according to the ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations First Edition, 2006 (cat. no. 1220.0). The new classification replaces ASCO - Australian Standard Classification of

Occupations Second Edition, 1997 (cat. no. 1220.0). Data classified according to ASCO can be obtained on request.

From 2008, industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (cat. no. 1292.0). The new classification replaces Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 1993 (cat. no. 1292.0). Data classified according to ANZSIC 1993 can be obtained on request.

The introduction of ANZSCO First Edition and ANZSIC 2006 from 2008 have made data relating to change in occupation and industry not comparable with previous years. Consequently, presentation of time series data for 'Whether changed occupation (last to current employer/business)' and 'Whether changed industry (last to current employer/business)' changed in the 2008 publication.

In 2008, amendments were made to 'Whether changed occupation' and 'Whether changed industry' data items. From 2008, these data items are available for change in Major occupation group, change in Minor occupation group, change in industry Division and change in industry Subdivision.

As a result of these changes, users need to exercise care when comparing the estimates between releases. For further information on these revisions please see the Explanatory Notes of the relevant Labour Mobility, Australia (cat. no. 6209.0) publication.

Data quality (Technical Note)

TECHNICAL NOTE DATA QUALITY

INTRODUCTION

1 Estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, and are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

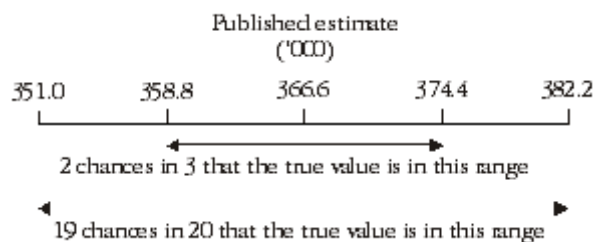
2 Due to space limitations, it is impractical to print the SE of each estimate in the publication. Instead, a table of SEs is provided to determine the SE for an estimate from the size of that estimate (see table T1). The SE table is derived from a mathematical model, referred to as the 'SE model', which is created using data from a number of past Labour Force Surveys. It should be noted that the SE model only gives an approximate value for the SE for any particular estimate, since there is some minor variation between SEs for different estimates of the same size.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERROR

3 An example of the calculation and the use of SEs in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 11 shows that 366,600 people involuntarily ceased their last job during the year and their duration in that job was less than 12 months. Since this estimate is between 300,000 and 500,000, table T1 shows that the SE for Australia will lie between 7,150 and 9,000 and can be approximated by interpolation using the following general formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & SE \text{ of estimate} \\
 &= \text{lower SE} + \left(\left(\frac{\text{size of estimate} - \text{lower estimate}}{\text{upper estimate} - \text{lower estimate}} \right) \times (\text{upper SE} - \text{lower SE}) \right) \\
 &= 7,150 + \left(\left(\frac{366,600 - 300,000}{500,000 - 300,000} \right) \times (9,000 - 7,150) \right) \\
 &= 7,800 \text{ (rounded to the nearest 100)}
 \end{aligned}$$

4 Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 358,800 to 374,400 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 351,000 to 382,200. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



5 In general, the size of the SE increases as the size of the estimate increases. Conversely, the RSE decreases as the size of the estimate increases. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high RSEs that their value for most practical purposes is unreliable. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with RSEs greater than 25% but less than or equal to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (e.g.*3.2) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs of greater than 50%, preceded by a double asterisk (e.g.**0.3), are considered too unreliable for general use and should only be used to aggregate with other estimates to provide derived estimates with RSEs of less than 25%.

PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

6 Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below. This formula is only valid when x is a subset of y.

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$$

7 Considering the previous example from Table 11, of the 366,600 people who ceased their last job involuntarily during the year ending February 2013, and their duration of last job was less than 12 months, 210,900 or 57.5% gave their reason as 'Job was temporary or seasonal'. The SE of 210,900 may be calculated by interpolation as 6,200. To convert this to an RSE we express the SE as a percentage of the estimate, or 6,200/210,900 = 2.9%. The

SE for 366,600 was calculated previously as 7,800, which converted to an RSE 7,800/366,600=2.1%. Applying the above formula, the RSE of the proportion is:

$$RSE = \sqrt{(2.9)^2 - (2.1)^2} = 2.0\%$$

8 Therefore, the SE for the proportion of people who reported their reason for ceasing their last job as 'Job was temporary or seasonal' and their duration of last job was less than 12 months is 1.2 percentage points $(=(57.5/100) \times 2.0)$. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of people who reported their reason for ceasing their last job as 'Job was temporary or seasonal' and their duration of last job was less than 12 months or more was between 56.3% and 58.7% and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 55.1% to 59.9%.

DIFFERENCES

9 Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x-y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

10 While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or sub populations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

STANDARD ERRORS

T1 STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of Estimate (persons)	NSW no.	Vic. no.	Qld. no.	SA no.	WA no.	Tas. no.	NT no.	ACT no.	SE no.	RSE %
100	320	310	240	190	230	120	90	110	120	120.0
200	430	410	340	260	310	170	130	180	210	105.0
300	510	480	420	300	370	210	160	230	290	96.7
500	620	580	540	370	450	260	210	290	410	82.0
700	720	670	630	420	510	290	250	330	520	74.3
1,000	830	770	740	490	590	340	290	360	660	66.0
1,500	970	900	870	570	690	390	340	390	840	56.0
2,000	1 090	1 000	980	630	770	430	380	420	990	49.5
2,500	1 200	1 100	1 050	700	850	450	400	450	1 100	44.0
3,000	1 250	1 150	1 150	750	900	500	450	450	1 250	41.7
3,500	1 350	1 250	1 200	800	950	500	450	500	1 350	38.6
4,000	1 400	1 300	1 250	800	1 000	550	450	500	1 450	36.3
5,000	1 550	1 400	1 400	900	1 100	550	500	550	1 600	32.0
7,000	1 750	1 600	1 550	1 000	1 250	650	600	650	1 850	26.4
10,000	2 000	1 850	1 750	1 150	1 400	750	800	750	2 150	21.5
15,000	2 350	2 150	1 950	1 300	1 600	900	1 100	900	2 500	16.7
20,000	2 600	2 350	2 100	1 450	1 800	1 050	1 400	1 050	2 750	13.8
30,000	3 000	2 750	2 450	1 700	2 050	1 350	1 950	1 350	3 150	10.5
40,000	3 350	3 050	2 700	1 950	2 250	1 600	2 450	1 600	3 400	8.5
50,000	3 600	3 300	2 950	2 150	2 500	1 800	2 950	1 800	3 650	7.3
100,000	4 600	4 300	4 050	3 250	3 650	2 600	5 100	2 400	4 650	4.7
150,000	5 400	5 200	4 950	4 150	4 800	3 100	7 000	2 700	5 400	3.6
200,000	6 250	6 100	5 800	4 900	5 800	3 450	8 750	2 850	6 050	3.0

300,000	7 850	7 800	7 400	6 000	7 300	4 000	11 950	3 000	7 150	2.4
500,000	11 000	10 850	9 950	7 550	9 300	4 600	..	3 000	9 000	1.8
1,000,000	16 300	16 500	14 250	9 600	11 850	5 250	..	..	12 700	1.3
2,000,000	21 950	24 350	19 150	11 450	13 700	..	..	..	18 400	0.9
5,000,000	28 000	39 000	25 850	12 900	14 300	..	..	..	30 700	0.6
10,000,000	30 000	53 750	30 200	..	..	..	..	..	41 000	0.4
15,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46 250	0.3

.. not applicable

T2 LEVELS AT WHICH ESTIMATES HAVE RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF 25% AND 50%(a)

	NSW no.	Vic. no.	Qld no.	SA no.	WA no.	Tas. no.	NT no.	ACT no.	Aust. no.
Relative Standard Error of 25%	7 100	6 100	5 800	2 900	4 000	1 600	1 300	1 600	7 800
Relative Standard Error of 50%	2 300	2 000	1 900	1 000	1 300	500	400	600	2 000

(a) Refers to the number of people contributing to the estimate